CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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OSTON CULTIVATOR,
ished Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.
ms, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed f six months (at which time all subscriptions considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.
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Agricultural Department.

Water for Cattle in Winter.

ll practical farmers know the import- e of having good water for their cattle inter as well as in summer and the prudent generally provide it in their -yards. Where water can be thus ided it should be; for cattle that are ged to go to a distant brook for drink nly scatter a great proportion of their ure, but they expose themselves by ig on the ice which invariably ac- panies the rivulet or pool.

most parts of New England wells be dug near the cow-yard at very l expense, and as pumps are now con- d, the labor of raising water daily for nty head of cattle need not exceed nty minutes. Old farmers from Eng- have told us of districts in that coun- where it was necessary to dig several ired feet for good water, while in most ricts here we find water plenty by dig- less than twenty feet. This is one r natural advantages, compared with facilities of the English farmer.

e have often seen it stated, *in print*, neat cattle would drink nine or ten s in a cold day, provided they could ily obtain good water. We should to take a peep at such cattle for once of mere curiosity, for we have never ened to see any neat stock that would abuse the privilege of drinking, even gh a bottle should be held to their hs.

attle that are obliged to go forty rods water will seldom drink more than in a winter day, and when they can the best of water in a trough in the they will not drink more than twice any of the cattle will taste it but once. a fair day, whether it be cold or m, cattle in good health will naturally for drink about the hour of ten, A. nd if they can then have a good sup- hey seem to care but little for more ng the day—if driven to the trough may drink again, but the four o'clock ght is always a light one.

e admit that cattle may become used different times of taking their drink, we are speaking of their natural in- tion—we think it a good practice to ce them to drink twice in the day, as will then drink less at a time, and be less likely to be injured by a large d of cold water in the stomach. All ical farmers who have been obliged drive their cattle to a distant brook for er, know how difficult it is to induce animal to take an afternoon tip, in e he had a fair chance for what some d to call "the eleven o'clock." It any doubts on this subject he can easily *apt* to make his cattle drink nine or times in a day.

COW-YARD BASINS.

ome ingenious men have recommended -yards formed with a hollow in the tre to catch and to retain all the liquid hes pertaining to the yard—and they e contended that much more was saved his mode than if a gutter were formed rain off the liquids directly on to mow- lands, &c. But a better mode than er of the above may be adopted at y little cost.

When drains conduct the liquids on to mowing lands they render one portion rich, and it is difficult to irrigate a e surface in a proper manner. Near ard rank weeds will spring up and ...nesses, and we see the need of a greater diffusion of our wealth—while large basins within the yard will often be very troublesome in winter on account of the freezing of the liquids—the cattle will sometimes volunteer and cross the ice, but they are more often hooked and driven on to it by the master spirits of the yard, which are quite as ready as the human species to show their power and the little concern they have for the rights of others.

Cattle are often spoiled by going on the ice, and artificial ponds should not be made in the yard—but a basin may be formed, adjoining the yard, which may hold all the liquids and all the matter we may choose to place in contact with them. This should be the principal place for making manure out of the yard, and a great quantity may be annually secured by proper attention.

We often speak of the farmer's making manures; but if he would take care to *save* all that is made he would find no difficulty in rendering his soil as rich as it ever ought to be. Most of our farms have all the means within themselves of becoming fertile. And if we sell off no raw produce we shall have no need to purchase manures.

The Town of Chelmsford.

In the settlement of new towns it was the ancient custom for a number of men to unite and petition "The Great and General Court" to give away the lands that of right belonged to the Indians. In 1652, about twenty persons from Woburn and Concord petitioned for liberty to examine a tract lying on the west side of Concord river—this was granted—a number more afterwards joined them, and their petition represented "that there was a very comfortable place to accommodate a company of God's people upon, who may with God's blessing do good in that place for church and state."

They requested that the said tract might "begin on Merrimac river, at a neck of land on Concord river, and to run up by said river south and west into the country, to make up a quantity of six miles square." The town was incorporated in 1655, and received its name from Chelmsford in England; and this latter derived its name from the river Chalmer, on which it is situated. It comprised at that time all the territory of the present town of Westford.

William How was the first weaver in the town, and twelve acres of meadow and eighteen of upland were granted to him on condition "that he set up his trade of weaving and performed the town's work." In the same year 450 acres were granted to Samuel Adams, "provided he supply the town with boards at three shillings per hundred, or saw one log for the providing and bringing of another, to be ready to work the next March." To this were added 100 acres more, in consideration of his erecting a *corn mill*—and they passed an order, farther to encourage him, "that no other corn mill should be erected for this town, provided the said Adams keep a sufficiest mill and miller." This was before the doctrine of *monopolies* was much discussed in this country.

Chelmsford is much diversified by uplands and swamps—meadows and forests of various kinds. Much of the land lying on the Merrimac and the Concord is alluvial, and some of it is rich; but the flats on the banks of the Merrimac are naturally too sandy without an intermixture of more clayey matter. An extensive plain stretches out to the southwest of the town—the natural growth here was the pine—the soil is thin and better adapted to this growth than to any other. The western part of the town is rocky, and the soil is richer.

There are two villages in Chelmsford, one near the central part, the other, called *Middlesex village*, is in the north part, where the Middlesex Canal joins the Merrimac. The manufacture of glass has been carried on in this place for many years; and the granite found here is highly prized for building. The University Hall at Cambridge, many houses in Boston, and the Presbyterian church in Savannah, Georgia, were built of this stone.

In 1837 there were seven ...ir and cupola furnaces in this town, and one glass manufactory—value of glass made, $20,000—one scythe manufactory—value made, 12,500—one machine shop, which employed twenty hands—one hat manufactory—value of hats made, $32,500—population, 1613—it is now 1595—distance from Boston, twenty-five miles—from Concord nine, and from Lowell, four miles.

The Rev. John Fisk was the first minister who commenced his labors here, in 1654—he came from England—was past the meridian of life, and coming from "a paradise of pleasure to a wilderness of wants," his patience and fortitude are said to have been put to a severe trial. His attention to his flock was unremitted—he published a new Catechism for his people, and was the only practicing physician in the place as long as he lived. Whether his catechism was of "shorter" or longer dimensions, we have not learned; but his historian says it was "Enlarged by a three fold appendix." He seems to have been much beloved by his people, who would often carry him in his chair to meeting, and he would preach to them in a sitting posture.

The Rev. John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, used to visit the tribe at Pawtucket Falls—he made great efforts to convert a chief by the name of *Wannalancet*, and to induce him to pray—the chief held out for four years, and it was understood he was in fear of the desertion of his tribe if he should pray, as none of them liked praying. After four years' persuasion the chief yielded, and said he was very thankful for the attention of the whites—that he used to pass in an old *canoe*, but he gave that up and would now embark in a new *canoe*, and I engage to pray to God hereafter."

Probably Mr. Eliot had advised him "to put off the old man, &c.," but the chief preferred "to put off the old boat."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hogs.—Mode of Feeding.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Wm. Buckminster, Esq,—Sir: I send you an account of some Hogs I killed this fall, and the manner of keeping, which you can publish if you think deserving a place in your valuable paper.

I killed two hogs, one sow, and six pigs, which the sow raised; their weights were:

One Hog,	631 lbs.
" "	566
" Sow,	509
Six Pigs,	1200
	making 2906 lbs.

They have eat 250 bushels Corn, at 60c—$150
" " 200 " Vegetables, 30c—210.

My manner of feeding them was as follows: From the 1st day of September to the 1st day of March, their breakfast was raw potatoes, their dinner raw turnips, beets or carrots; their supper one quart of corn each. The 1st day of March I filled their trough with corn and water, and kept it so until the day I killed them. I have a warm place for them to sleep in, and a yard where I make my manure, 36 by 20 ft. with a stone bottom, and have now in it, which I have made this summer, 125 horse loads; I care not what the breed of a hog is if they will eat well, and we do our part, and give them plenty of corn. Six years ago I bought 29 pigs, and sold to my neighbors all that were saleable, and they told me I had better knock the brains out of the rest of them and save their keeping; but I raised as large hogs as any of them; I kept the breed during the time, only shifting the sows twice in six years. Last year I killed 3 hogs, weighing 1500 lbs.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
BENJAMIN SMITH.

Duxbury, Ms. Dec. 13, 1840.

Our friend of Duxbury does not seem to think highly of cooking food for hogs; but many accurate experiments have been made which show the advantage of cooking it. No doubt many of these are exaggerated. Horses will work quite well on corn, provided always they have time enough to chew and digest it. It should always be given them in the evening when they have time for both.

Hogs need a change of food, and whole corn may take its turn in the change—but we must think that well cooked food is in general far superior to that which is half cooked. To prove this we have need only to compare heavy bread to that which is made in the best manner.

There is a difference also in breeds of animals, in regard to the quantity of food necessary to fatten them. We want small bones, small heads, and broad backs, for swine. Do we not see that some men eat more than twice as much as others, and yet are more lean than they?

In improving the breeds of animals we are liable to one general error,—we make pets of the selected stock and the animals are soon overgrown. We gain nothing by rearing very large horses, oxen, cows, or hogs. Our main object should be to improve their proportions. [Ed.

The following report is from the Committee of the New Haven Society published in the Farmer's Gazette.

Report of the Committee on Neat Cattle.

The Comittee on Neat Cattle other than Working Oxen beg leave to report that they were highly gratified to witness the spirit of that enterprise that exists for improvement in neat cattle among the farmers of New Haven County. Much of that spirit may in their view be attributed to the revival of our County Agricultural Society.

The Committee not only hope, but feel assured that the laudable competition which is now so manifest among the farmers, will be encouraged as well by our own efforts as by the patronage of the State, (which they rejoice to see extended to this important interest, even at this late day,) until New Haven County shall be second to no other portion of our common country.

The stock of neat cattle exhibited were mostly in fine flesh, and many of them were fine in quality. Three pairs of fat oxen only were offered for premium.—These were all large and in high condition, weighing from 4300 to 4600 lbs. per pair.

Of the cows, some were good, others common. The number of bulls was large, some of which were very fine, particularly the calves. The one and two year old heifers were not extra fine, but the heifer calves were superior.

The committee regret their inability to do better justice in awarding the premiums. Their duty was arduous and difficult, because of the great variety of animals to be adjudged by them, and because of the want of attention on the part of the owners. In their opinion, the labors of the Committee would be greatly lightened, were all the animals which compete for the same premium placed together.

Your Committee also beg leave to suggest the appointment of a larger number of Committees; particularly a distinct Committee on Durham Stock. They assign as a reason for this, that many farmers are good judges of native cattle, but are not sufficiently acquainted with the qualities of the improved breeds to be competent to decide between them,—and that the competition between imported and native cattle is believed to be unequal, because the treatment is supposed in most cases to be very different.

These suggestions are made with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Society.

For the committee.
NELSON NEWTON, Chairman.

Winter Food for Cows.

Mr. Chabert, the director of the veterinary schools of Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded very great quantities of milk. In his publications on the subject, he observed that cows fed in winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. "Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily."

Pure water is an essential article for cows. Dr. Anderson says, he knew a man who acquired great wealth by attention to things of this nature, and one of his principal discoveries was, the importance of having a continued supply of the purest water which could be obtained for his cows; and he would on no account be permit a single animal to set his foot in it, nor allow it to be tainted even by the breath of animals.

Parsnips cause cows to give milk in abundance, and that of the best quality. [Farm. Assis.

A TRUTH. The farmer who consumes all he raises, and runs in debt for what he buys, is certainly in a bad way; and a nation that pursues the same course, must expect to arrive at the same result—namely, bankruptcy. [Albany Cultivator.

Census of Agriculture.

The results of this excellent measure undertaken by the United States, are beginning to show themselves in various reports from single towns or counties which are reaching us, and exhibit an amount of product in the agricultural districts, of immense amount and value. The census of 1840 will be an era in the history of American agriculture; and will furnish a more correct view of our country,—our whole country, in this respect than has ever been given. The conception was a happy one, and though it cannot be expected to be perfectly accurate in all its parts, it will be so, as far perhaps, as such an extended investigation, and a first one, can be expected to be. So far as we have been able to learn, the amount of grain, particularly wheat and corn, produced, has exceeded the expectations of all, and demonstrated that in growing the staff of life, the United States are not behind any country on the globe. The value of the bread crops of the north, *will*, when thus ascertained, serve to correct an error into which some of our political economists appear to have fallen, in comparing the value of the products of different parts of our country. There can be no doubt that the tables which are provided from these returns, will furnish abundant matter for the consideration of the statesman as well as the agriculturist; and probably the example now first set of such an enumeration of the products of labor, will be followed at each succeeding census of this great nation.

Preserving Hams.

Messrs. Editors:—There are various opinions in the world respecting the best method of preserving hams, and although my mode may not be the best in the world, it is one which I have long practised with very good success, and may be of service to some of your readers. My recipe for making brine:—

For each 100 lbs. of hams, take 8 lbs. of salt, 1 gallons of water, 1 quart of molasses, and 2 ounces of saltpetre: mix well together.

After remaining in the brine from ten to twelve weeks, they will be fit for smoking. Wash them clean before hanging them in the smoke-house. Some farmers burn maple chips, and others saw-dust, to *create smoke*, but I believe the majority agree with me that *corn cobs* are the best material for this purpose. The smoke-house should not be perfectly tight as it will cause the hams to sweat and injure their flavor. After being smoked about four weeks, the hams should be taken out, and those intended for summer use sewed up in cheap cotton sacks, and hung in a cool place till wanted.

Hams preserved in this way will have a better flavor, and keep longer than in any other way that I know of. If any of the readers of the Farmer know of a better method, I should be pleased if they would make it known. [New Genesee Farmer.

The following, advantages among others, Dr Brewster mentioned as having resulted from the establishment of the British Board of Agriculture. May not the same advantages result to this region from the Union Agricultural Society? It is what the friends of the enterprise have anticipated, and if the farmers only take hold of it, the expectations of even the most sanguine will be realized.

"Two advantages among many may be mentioned: 1st. A great number of new men were brought forward by the board, whose names would probably otherwise never have been heard of; and those being chiefly practical people, who were professionally concerned in farm management, agriculture, by their endeavors, was rescued from the hands of theorists, and a revolution of no small affairs. 2dly, Before the board was instituted, the bond of connection among agriculturists was slender, and served few useful purposes.—*Each trusted to his own information, and knew little more about the practice of conterminous districts, than those of China, or the most distant country.* The establishment of the board removed at once all these evils and difficulties. A common fortress, erected for the benefit of all agriculturists, and to which each might resort for advice and protection, was immediately recognized. It made farmers, who resided in the most distant quarters of the kingdom, acquainted with one another, and caused a rapid dissemination of knowledge among the whole profession. The art of agriculture was brought into fashion; old practices were amended; new ones introduced, and a degree of exertion manifested which had never before been exemplified in this island."

A MAGNIFICENT VOLCANO. It is said that Kirues, a burning mountain in Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater more than nine miles in circumference, and lately threw forth a lake of liquid lava, one mile and a half broad, emitting intense heat, and glowing with intense brilliancy.

COLD ENOUGH. At Norridgewock, Maine, on Friday last, the thermometer was down to 26 degrees below zero.

Mechanics.

This useful branch of society, the strongest, and, in accordance with the spirit of our government, the most powerful, are generally remiss in one duty which they owe themselves—that is, an ambition to acquire literary or scientific knowledge. In plain terms they do not read enough.—Why is it so? Is it that the trades they follow do not require knowledge beyond the practical part? Or that it is not the legitimate province of a mechanic to go beyond that which, in its rough and unfinished nature, is alone sufficient to answer its ends? Neither of these reasons are tenable; for the man whose art is founded upon the principles of mechanical philosophy, should be the first person to seek out those principles, which are seldom, if ever, demonstrated by the master mechanic, who only considers it his duty to teach the apprentice the practical part of his trade, he himself being ignorant of the theory. We contend that every good *mechanic should understand the philosophy* of his art. A phrenologist may compliment a mechanic by telling him that he has the organ of *constructiveness* very finely developed—and at the same time he thinks it quite unnecessary to feel for the organ of *casuality*, that not applying to his peculiar calling. There are many masons who are ignorant of the principles on which the arch is constructed—the action of the key stone, and the resisting power of the abutments. How many are there who can construct a good pump or suction, and yet are ignorant of the philosophical principles which, if we may be allowed the comparison, like an *invisible* guide direct them on? There is practical philosophy in the placing of one brick above another for the purpose of rearing a dwelling that will prove strong enough to resist the winds and storms—and *such* a building may be constructed, one that will stand the test of ages; but the mason who receives the applause of posterity for his durable workmanship, was ignorant of the first principles on which his ingenuity was exercised.

Why should not the mechanic be a learned man? Should what are termed the "occult sciences" be confined to the walls of the college in order that their mysteries might be developed to *gentlemen* only. Would it injure the blacksmith to become a philosopher and a learned man—or would the carpenter lose any of the respect of society because of his being an adept in the natural science? We fancy not. One objection has been urged against giving a mechanic an insight into the sciences, and though it has been brought up in the councils of the state, yet it is almost too ridiculous to mention—it is, *that it will make him a gentleman!* The aristocratic loon who urged this objection should be compelled to live exclusively on the works of ancient and modern philosophers, as a reward for his ingenuity in discovering so *powerful* an objection.—Cannot the mechanic be a gentleman and still a mechanic? Some will say no—a gentleman must be college bred—he must have polish—his hands must be soft and his skin untanned—his manners must be easy and graceful, and his language chaste and dignified. We'll agree to all this, and still maintain that a mechanic may be a gentleman, if we understand the term. His trade, it is true, may roughen the outward man, and unfit him for fashionable society, but are the laws of society so arbitrary as to pronounce that man no gentleman who cannot twirl a cane with grace, walk on his tip-toes, puff a cigar with perfect *gout*, and drawl out his words as if he had a cork-screw in his throat?—Allow the mechanic free access to useful libraries, let the honest roughness of his nature be smoothed down by frequent intercourse with books—and our word for it, he will make a real gentleman without the motley daubings of fashion. [Baltimore Ocean.

Hints to Mechanics.

When you are obliged to obtain credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply, as a creditor who is himself "in the screw," may ruin you. Never get credit for small sums—nor for any sum in different places:—better owe what you are obliged to at one place, or to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more, than the one to whom you owe an hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give to your best customers, only short credits; and when it has expired collect promptly. Be diligent in your business—faithful to your work—moderate in your expenditures—temperate in your habits—just in your dealings—moderate in your principles—get married moderate in your principles—get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, *duns*, prisons, and the blue devils.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED. It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was robbed a few days ago, of seven hundred and sixty dollars, while on his way from Wheeling to Elizabethtown, Virginia. Three persons met him, dragged him from his horse, and tied him to a tree with his bridle reins, where he remained about an hour.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his WIFE! Beware how you choose her.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Extreme Modesty.

The British Government has not, in former days, been over ambitious of establishing a character for modesty and we can therefore hardly account for their backwardness in claiming the honor of the GREAT VICTORY—in time of peace—over the Caroline which was burnt three years ago in a harbor in New York.

Very few of our people entertained the idea that the British Government had aught to do with that outrageous affair, and the good people of New York have been looking for a long time among the lowest of the Canadian population to find out the culprits; when, lo! as soon as one of the desperadoes is caught and the authorities of New York are preparing to inflict the retribution due to his crimes the British Minister opens his mouth and in his wisdom declares that IF THE CAROLINE WAS BURNT BY THE CANADIANS it was by authority from his government—and he modestly demands that McLeod be set at liberty, and then—what? And then, as it is a national affair, Britain will discuss the subject with our government!

Our Secretary, Mr. Forsyth, has replied in a very handsome manner to the note of the British Minister and given him to understand that he should be extremely happy to oblige him if it was in his power to do it—but that the State of New York has an undoubted right to punish marauders who come upon her territory and commit the crime of Arson upon the property of her citizens.

BUT MODESTY is our subject—why has that government so changed its tone? If the VICTORY over the Caroline was an honorable or a justifiable act why all this delay in the avowal of it? Is it possible that such a mighty nation could do so mean an act! Burn our vessels in our harbors in a time of profound peace and calculate on concealment to avoid the frowns of the universe! Had that government thought the act an honorable one the world would have heard of it many months ago. But no, hush is the word until we have discovered the secret agent who performed the deed—and now, to save him and screen him from merited punishment Mr. Fox talks of making it a national affair, and he would proceed as rapidly in the adjustment of it as his government has in settling the question of the Northeastern Boundary we have not the least doubt.

Small Bills.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Assembly in Indiana, reported a bill on the 22d ult., authorizing the State Bank to issue one million of dollars in notes of the different denominations of $1's, $2's, and $3's, which are to be kept in circulation for three years from the first of January instant.

Many of the States have tried the experiment of stopping the circulation of small bills to cure the evils of excessive banking, but most of them have seen the folly of the attempt—the public can better dispense with $50 dollar bills than with 1's, 2's, and 3's. Bills of exchange may be used for large sums but for small ones they would not be convenient. And we have but few people who are fond of lugging about in their pockets several dollars in specie.

A GREEN HAND'S FIRST CRUISE, is the title of a book just published by Otis, Broaders, & Co. We have before given notice to our readers of this expected publication, and by leave of the author have published a few pages of the proof sheet. He was himself one of the six thousand prisoners in the infamous Dartmoor prison, in England, and he has apparently given a very candid account of their treatment and of the massacre which occasioned so much bitterness during the last war with England. The two volumes contain more than five hundred pages, and are well worth perusal.

ACCIDENT. We learn from a passenger that immediately after the cars left Haverhill yesterday morning for Boston, they came to a place that had been gullied by the rain to the depth of 15 or 20 feet. The engineer, in consequence of the dense fog did not discover it until within a few rods of it, and he and two others saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The engine, tender, and one baggage car went into the gutter, and that stopped the force of the train. We have not learned the extent of the injury to the engine and cars, but fortunately no person was materially hurt.

THE COLD WEATHER. Tuesday morning was the coldest we have had this winter—in many places the thermometer indicated 18° to 20° below zero—yet several of the city papers represent the cold as not so severe by fifteen degrees! At New York, on Sunday, the mercury was six degrees below zero. On Wednesday morning the mercury here had risen more than forty degrees.

ELECTIONS. In the Hancock and Washington districts, Mr Mr Lowell, (Van Buren) is elected by one, or by four votes over all others to the next Congress.

In the tenth district in Massachusetts, Mr. Borden, (Whig) is elected by a majority of three hundred and eighty-eight—his plurality over Mr. Williams was upwards of five hundred.

BURNT TO DEATH. A colored woman was found dead last week at her house in Brewster—her clothes were wholly burnt off, and her body half consumed. The neighbors first discovered the fire flowing through the roof—she was lying near the door.

THE BANKS IN CINCINNATI. A Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Commercial, states that the Banks of that city will undoubtedly resume specie payments at the same time as those of Pennsylvania, and that no fears are entertained concerning their ability to meet every demand. Some of the country banks of Ohio, it is added, will be hard pushed

Proceedings of Congress.

On Monday the House was engaged on the message of the President, communicating more correspondence between the Executive and Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on the subject of the burning of the Caroline, in 1837. Some of the members were opposed to printing the whole correspondence.

MANY petitions for a Bankrupt law have been received and referred.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

In the House of Representatives an animated debate took place on the President's message, in answer to a call of the House for documents relating to the burning of the steamer Caroline.—The message and the correspondence we here publish.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I think proper to communicate to the House of Representatives in further answer to their resolution of the 21st ultimo, the correspondence which has since occurred between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the same subject. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Jan'y 2, 1841.

MR. FOX TO MR. FORSYTH.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th, you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, on the 29th of December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States; and I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm may be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England, the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impressions of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would, long since, have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one, in the strictest sense, of self defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States. The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel, engaged in piratical war against her Majesty's people; hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt. The place where it was destroyed, was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power; but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that vast portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly at mid-day, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which, it is to be hoped, will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed. A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance; but I have felt myself bound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. H. S. FOX.

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 31, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst. in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alexander McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamer Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Britannic Majesty's Government, with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstance here can be either useful or proper; nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of this subject with the single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on Her Majesty's Government by the United States, would hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your government in support of this demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

When the reading of the above was concluded Mr. Filmore moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that they be printed. Mr. F. made some remarks in relation to the facts stated by the British Minister—that the boat, as he was informed by the best authority, belonged to a man in the city of Buffalo by the name of Wm. Wells, who was then, and is now, a very respectable, peaceable citizen—the boat neither belonged to the patriots, as they were called, or the insurgents from Canada, nor was it in any manner under their control, and he could not conceive what reason there was for the appellation given it by the Minister—he had called it a PIRATICAL VESSEL in employ of the insurgents—this he conceived to be a mistake—he said he understood the facts to be that Mr. Wells had a license from the Custom-House to run the boat from Schlosser, on the American shore, to Navy Island, belonging to the British, and where the insurgents had fortifications—she was to ply simply as a ferry boat, unarmed—she was not armed—she was licensed the day before her destruction—the boat had made one or two trips, carrying passengers—at night she was moored at our own shore—not, as stated, in the NOMINAL territory of the United States; she was left in charge of the usual watch of the boat, unarmed.

While thus moored, in the night, she was attacked by an armed force, one American was killed, the boat was towed into the stream and set on fire; and in that condition was sent over the Falls. This was the outrage, the arson and the murder complained of—and this, it now appears, was done by direction of the British Government!

Several other members spoke on the subject. Mr. Granger said there was no doubt McLeod would have a fair trial in the New York Court.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled this day at the State House. The House of Representatives were called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M. by ISAAC P. DAVIS, the senior member of the House from Boston. A committee was appointed to ascertain if a quorum of the House was present. The committee subsequently reported that there was a quorum in the House.

A committee of which Mr. Ashmun of Springfield was chairman, was then appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of the House was present, and request him to administer the usual oaths of office.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, Governor Morton entered the Representatives Hall, and administered the constitutional oaths to the members present.

After the Governor had retired, the House proceeded to the choice of a Clerk—and a committee was appointed to assort and count the votes, who reported that Luther S. Cushing was chosen, having received 273 out of 357 votes.—Lewis Josselyn received 83, and John P. Carleton, 1.

A committee of seven was appointed by the Clerk, of which Mr. Goodwin, of Boston, was chairman, to collect and count the votes for a Speaker of the House—which committee subsequently reported the following result.

Whole number,	278
Necessary for a choice,	140
Ashmun, of Springfield,	132
Kinnicutt, of Worcester,	120
Tarbell, of Pepperell,	109
Upton, of Nantucket,	6
Rayford, of Lowell,	2
Lincoln, of Hingham,	2

No choice being effected, a second ballot was had with the following result:—

Whole number,	373
Necessary for a choice,	187
Ashmun,	189
Kinnicutt,	74
Tarbell,	109

Mr. Ashmun accordingly took the Chair, and made a brief but neat and appropriate speech on the occasion.

The rules and orders of the last session were adopted until further action.

It was voted on motion of Mr. Shaw of Bridgewater, the members be allowed two newspapers a day.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned over till tomorrow, 10 o'clock; and the members of the government were escorted in procession by the Cadets to the Old South Church to hear the election sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Famon of Cambridgeport.

The Senate was organized by the choosing of DANIEL P. KING, President, and CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk, without opposition.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7. In the House, this morning a committee was appointed to draft the rules and orders.

A message from the Governor announced that the Hon. John Davis had resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Benjamin Stevens, Esq. was elected Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Senate made choice of Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Jr. for Chaplain. At twelve the Houses adjourned.

Supreme Judicial Court.

DIVORCE. The wife of Paul B. Litchfield obtained a divorce from her husband in this Court yesterday. It was of the class a vinculo matrimonii, and but two witnesses appeared. Litchfield is the man whom we reported some time since as having assaulted one Courts, and was tried in the Municipal Court, and sentenced to two months imprisonment in the common jail. The divorce was granted on the following testimony. Elizabeth Finney testified that on the 9th October last she saw Litchfield at a house in Hanover street at which she lived, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in a room occupied by Sarah Ann Haynes, who boarded at the same house. She went to the door for the purpose of ascertaining what they were doing; and the door was opened by the woman Haynes, who reached her arm out of bed for that purpose. She looked in and saw Litchfield in bed with her. She was certain it was him. After that, Litchfield had a dispute with one Court about the key to the outside door. Litchfield had the key, and said he intended to keep it for the purpose of going into the house and the room of Haynes when he wished, as he intended to marry her. Another woman who lived in another part of the house testified to having seen Litchfield in the same situation as testified to by Mrs. Finney.

The woman who has obtained this divorce is young and good looking, and no doubt is thankful she is rid of a man who has caused her much trouble, anxiety, and some bruises.

ANOTHER. The wife of Joseph Osgood, of Kennebunk was granted a decree of divorce against her husband on the following grounds. They were married some 18 or 20 years since and lived together how long we know not.—From the testimony of his son it appeared that a marriage separation was drawn up, and they parted mutually. Osgood took up another woman with whom he had been living for 15 years, and has had by her 6 children. The wife put off the divorce until the present time; and wishing to contract an engagement with another man has obtained a legal discharge from Osgood. [Times.

Municipal Court.

The following persons were arraigned yesterday on indictments found by the grand jury.

Joseph Hart pleaded not guilty to six indictments against him for stealing as follows. On the 8th Dec. Cloak belonging to Richard Houghton, worth $100, taken from the Tremont House, 12th, from the New England Coffee House, a coat, and on the 10th, I top coat from same place. On the 16th, coat, cloak, and over-coat, from Exchange Coffee House.

John O'Brien, a minor, for stealing from Jas. Kane, on 8th Dec. last, $2.60 in money—not guilty.

Saunders Barnes, on two indictments for assaulting and beating Wm. Stimpson and Christopher Lawless, pleaded not guilty.

Daniel Morand, for an assault on Moses Thomas with an axe handle—not guilty. Required to recognize himself with sureties in the sum of $200 to appear in court from day to day until tried.

Joseph Emerson, otherwise John Davis, plead not guilty to the indictments as follows. On 30th Nov. for stealing a gold watch from the shop of Eben Lawrence. 10th Dec. for stealing carpet bag belonging to Professor Emerson of Andover; and on the 15th Nov. for stealing a brown cloth cloak from Alx. H. Bullock. Trial to-morrow.

Thomas Kelly and Wm. Cook, minors, for stealing an over-coat, and frock coat, from the house of one Preston, belonging to John Thruson—not guilty.

John Newell, for assaulting Charles Blanchard, on the 7th Dec. with a piece of board. Not guilty.

Gilbert Cummings, for assault and battery on Wm. K. Ball, a school teacher, on the 31st Dec.—would not contend with the Commonwealth. Required to give sureties in $100 for his appearance at some future day for sentence.

Theodore Manson, a minor, for forging an Order on Wm. W. Wilson, 7th Dec. last, for a pair of boots of Cunningham, pleaded not guilty.

Eliza Stubbs, alias Woodward, under bail of $200 for sentence for keeping a house of infame, was called, but did not appear, and her bail was forfeited. [Times of Thursday.

THE EARTHQUAKE. The damage done by the recent earthquake in the island of Corfu, is estimated at a million of dollars.

The Population of Great Britain.

It appears from the second annual report of the Register General of births, deaths, and marriages in England in 1840, that the population of England and Wales was, on the 1st of January, 1839, 15,666,800. The entire population of the United Kingdom was then about 27,267,844. It is supposed now to amount to 27,774,200, of whom 6,080,000 are females men, between the age of 20 and 60. The population of Ireland is 32 per cent of the entire population. France contains about 34,370,000 inhabitants.

The report states that the numbers registered for England and Wales in the year ending June 30, 1839, were:—Births 480,540, deaths 331,007, marriages 121,083. The French returns are only published down to the end of 1837, so that we cannot compare the facts in the two countries.

The number of Jews in England has never been ascertained; it may be rated from the marriages (160) at 20,000; or rather more than double the number of Quakers.

5,628 men, and 16,114 women were married under 21 years of age; or of 100 women 46 men and 135 women.

In 4,853 marriages the ages were ascertained. more than half, namely, 2,536 men and 2,527 women, were between the ages of 20, and 25; at 25 and under 30 the men were 1150, the women 917; and 137 men and 65 women were above the age of 50. The ingenious table of the chances of marriage, calculated from these facts, by the Scotsman, represented the prospects of ladies, now in "the winter of their discontent," under a somewhat unfavorable light. But if there are few married after the age of 35, there are fewer to be married—fewer in the state of celibacy. If, of 1000 young women, aged 18, nine hundred will be married, and 90 of 100 virgins at 40, the chances of marriage would be the same at those respective ages.

Atrocious Robbery and Attempt to Murder.

One of the most atrocious robberies that ever occurred in this city was perpetrated yesterday morning. Two men were discovered in the house of Mrs. Aborn, in Washington street, at about 3 o'clock, A. M. by a servant girl, who hearing them in the house supposed it one of the family, and came down to make the fires. She was attacked by two men, one a black fellow, the other with a mask over his face. They threw her on the floor and throttled her, and attempted to cut her throat with a case-knife, and afterwards with a carving-knife, but both were so dull that they did not accomplish their object.

One of the family hearing the noise, but without suspecting any thing, arose and alarmed the robbers, who fled, leaving them a quantity of plate, clothing, and other articles, which they had collected. They carried away a gold watch, and about twenty dollars. It is supposed that they entered the house in the evening, and secreted themselves in the garret from which they descended after the family had retired. The girl was not seriously injured and is in a fair way of recovery. No suspicions are entertained as to who committed this daring outrage. The Board of Aldermen have offered a reward of $200 for the detection of both or either of them. [Providence Journal of Tuesday.

ERIE, (Pa.) Dec. 24. DROWNED, on Sunday last, in the harbor, Mr. Thomas Horton, of this place, aged about fifty years. The deceased, in company with two or three others, attempted crossing on the ice near the end of the harbor, to the peninsula. Passing in safety to the outside of the channel, about a mile and a half from the main shore, the ice began to crack, when Mr. H. proposed returning, and striking his course for the main shore higher up than where they had started from, had not proceeded far until he broke through. His companions, who had pursued their way, hearing his cries for help, hastened to the spot, but arrived too late to render assistance; he was seen to rise to the surface but twice. Unfortunately, on turning to go back, he had dropped a pole which he carried, thinking it of no more use, which, had he retained it, might have saved his life.

A PROFITABLE PRISON. Gov. Shannon, in his late message to the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed account of the State Penitentiary:

"It appears to be conducted prosperously by its present Warden. The total cash receipts for the year ending November 30th, are stated at $41,000. Total cash payments, $27,000. The entire earnings of the institution during the year, amount to $52,000, which is a nett of $25,000 above all expenditures for superintendence, &c. The number of convicts on the 30th November, was 488. But four deaths have occurred during the year."

MURDER. The Nashville Banner states that a foul murder was committed on the 14th ult. near Hendersonville, Sumner county, Tenn., on the body of Mr. Lindsay, a respectable clergyman of the Methodist Church of near thirty years standing, and 55 years old. He was shot to obtain the money he had about him, $300, as is supposed, by a man by the name of Carroll, and thrown into the Cumberland river, where the body was found on the 20th, by dragging with a net. A man by the name of Johnson, a supposed accomplice, has been taken up.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The N. Y. Standard remarks, that the public lands ceded from Great Britain to the old thirteen states, and purchased from France and Spain since, have left this nation possessed of, perhaps, even now, a thousand million of acres of land, which will be worth, if sold progressively, as required by the settlers, at least two thousand millions of dollars. The disposition of this immense domain, or the appropriation of the proceeds, is a question of great importance to the people of this country, and requires their serious consideration.

The Message of the Governor of Maryland presents the following condition of the finances of that state:—

The debt of the state is $15,109,000, and when all authorized issues of stock are made, it will be $15,316,000; and the estimated demands on the treasury, for the present year, are greater than the receipts of $629,000. From this deduct $149,000 surplus revenues on deposite, and the balance to be provided for will be $471,000; and, after the present year, the annual deficiency will be upwards of $600,000.

COTTON IN GEORGIA. A public meeting in relation to the state of the cotton crop in Georgia was held at Greensboro' in that state on the 14th ult., at which it was ascertained from 76 plantations, taken promiscuously, as their owners came to town, from the counties of Greene, Morgan, and Perry, that their plantations made last year upwards of 17000 bales of cotton, and this year a little more than 3000—not quite half so much as last year, and not as much as in 1838.

GAS. St. Louis, Missouri, is to be lit with gas, a bill to that effect having been passed by the City Council. We learn from the Bulletin that the bill authorizes the subscription of $50,000 of the stock of the company—and an issue of bonds for the amount, payable in thirty years, with six per cent interest. The bonds and interests made payable in New York or elsewhere in the United States. The company are to put up for the city one hundred and fifty lights.

FIRE IN QUEBEC. On the night of the 22d ult. several dwelling houses, two stores, a warehouse filled with valuable goods, and various out-houses, at Point Levi, in Quebec, were destroyed by fire, caused by the carelessness of a servant, a Canadian girl, who perished in the flames. The whole of the property belonged to William Phillips. Insurance to the amount of £1000 only, was effected.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Philadelphia North American states,—"We understand that the United States Bank has received within a few days an accession to its vaults of about a million and a quarter, making its specie upwards of four millions. This looks indeed like resuming.

"The Bank is now drawing bills on London at 9 3-4 per cent premium."

DIVIDENDS. The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. payable on the 4th inst.

The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company five per cent., payable on the 6th inst.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank four per cent., payable on the 9th inst. [N. Y. Journal Commerce.

SMALL NOTES. In the Legislature of Maryland, on the first day of its session, before the Governor's message was received, Mr. Bowie asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one.

THE SOUTHAMPTON MURDERS. We learn that at least $15,000 in silver has been found on the premises of Mr. Scott, the Quaker who was murdered together with five of his household, by a miscreant who had invaded the home of a miserly old man under the impulses of a diabolically cruminal cupidity.

We learn from the N. Y. Times that the keels of several noble merchantmen have recently been laid in that city, and that there is a splendid ship on the stocks in Brown & Bell's yard, the capacity of which will be about thirteen hundred tons. She is intended for a transient vessel.

An old lady in Richmond, a 'fortune teller,' was burned to death in her house in Harvey's Row, one day last week. Her bed upon which she was lying, was fired by a fire cracker thrown upon it by some children, and she was so badly burned as to cause her death shortly after.

NICELY CAUGHT. Four rogues were lately caught in Mobile, while attempting to rob a store. After they had got in, the owner (who happened to be a secret observer of their movements) stepped up and locked them in, and retained them there until arrested.

SMOTHERED WITH CHARCOAL. The mate of the ship Fairfield, and a boy, were found dead in their berths, on board the ship at New York. They had gone to bed with a kettle of charcoal burning in the cabin. The Fairfield is one of the New Orleans line of packets.

Robert White of New York, indicted for assault and battery on Jonathan Thompson, on the 8th of March last, having been found guilty of the same, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and be imprisoned in the city prison 25 days, and until the fine be paid.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS. The St. Augustine News of the 18th inst. learns from Jacksonville, that several families had been murdered in Columbia county, within a few days past, and that great consternation existed among the inhabitants.

ARKANSAS COAL. The Little Rock Gazette of the 9th ult., states that they were at that time using some Anthracite Coal from the mine of a Mr. Ashton, who opened it about a year since. It also states that it is an excellent article.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The steamboat Walker, one of the mail line between New Orleans and Mobile, burst her boiler on the 20th ult. when near the latter city. No persons were killed, but nine were injured more or less.

The steam ship Caledonia left Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, at half past 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, having been detained three quarters of an hour in consequence of the non arrival of the steamboat mail from New York.

Reader, do you enjoy the comforts of a bright, blazing fire, at your pleasure? Would not these long winter nights be cheerless without it?—There ARE those whose nights are thus cheerless. Do you know them? [Detroit Adv.

A beautiful swan was shot by N. C. Hunt, a few days since, in Roxbury township, Morris co. N. J. It weighed 28 pounds, and measured between the tips of the wings 8 1-2 feet, and from bill to toe 5 feet 4 inches. [Sun.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE. A gentleman accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign a baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Brown & Co.

THE WRONG ANIMAL. A man at Quebec, the other day, in attempting to drown a dog in the river, slipped in himself and was drowned. His body went under the floating ice, and could not be recovered.

The Planter's Banner of 17th ult. states that the sugar house of Madam St. Marc Darby, in the parish of St. Martin, together with 180 hogsheads of sugar, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday last.

The Mormons appear to be wonderfully gaining in strength. A bill to incorporate their city in Illinois, Nauvoo, has been before the Illinois Legislature, and probably ere this has become a law.

A bill passed the late session of the N. Hampshire Legislature, abolishing imprisonment for debt, to take effect after the 1st of March next, on all contracts and debts thereafter formed.

An Ohio editor, in recording the career of a mad dog, says—"We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Haag and several other dogs."

A POLITE DUN. The Editor of the Amoskeag Representative says he has just printed a very neat blank RECEIPT, which he invites his patrons to call and examine.

GEOLOGY. The Governor of Wisconsin, recommends the appointment of a Geologist, to examine particularly, the mineral portion of the Territory.

"Mother, who is this AUNT ARCTIC that they have found down South?" "I don't know—some old maid—none of our relations, that's certain."

HARD WORK. The special session of the Legislature of Illinois closed on the 5th ult. after two weeks labor, without maturing a single bill!

NAVAL. The U. S. sloop of war Concord, Commander Boerum, bound to the coast of Brazil, went to sea from Hampton Roads, Dec. 28.

The State of New York obtains from the salt springs at Salina and Syracuse, an annual income of two hundred thousand dollars.

THE TEMPTATION. On the premises of Mr. Scott, recently murdered in Virginia, $15,000 were found.

SCHOOL LANDS. There are upwards of 1,200,000 acres of school lands in the State of Michigan.

Briggs' Bulletin, states that Dr. Lardner, and Mrs. Heaviside have recently arrived in this city.

The Earthquake at Zante.

A letter from Corfu gives the following particulars of the tremendous earthquake, which happened on the ill-fated island of Zante, on the 30th of October:—

The country has suffered severely, but fortunately not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in a state of the greatest alarm, and the damage is estimated at 1,500,000. Fortunately the weather was, on Friday last, remarkably fine, or the suffering of the poor would have been tenfold. A subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches whose houses are utterly destroyed. Gentlemen who have come from Zante say that after the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month; and only fancy what it must look like, now that they have lost one hundred and more shocks, which, it is said, have crumbled down those buildings which the first shock rent. A small island in the harbor of Zante has disappeared; there were a few fishermen's huts upon it, but we know not whether any poor wretches were on it at the time.

A letter from Zante, Nov. 11, states that the total number of houses that have fallen is one hundred and forty, but all the others, with the exception, have been more or less injured, and in the fortress; only two or three have been left standing. The damage caused to the country is immense; some villages may be almost said to no longer exist, as only some portions were left to mark the spots that have been inhabited. In the country houses of Zante, no mention seems to be made, for they are all in ruins. Count Ross, who was the proprietor of many, has only one remaining. Fortunately, the day being fine, the inhabitants of the country were out of doors and up to the present hour, it is not known how many in the country districts have been killed.

The following is from Sir Howard Douglas, dated on the day of the earthquake:—

I arrived off this island just at the moment of a terrible catastrophe—an earthquake, more violent than any which has happened since 1767. We were within three miles of the island, when the engine of the steamer was agitated in an extraordinary manner, which the captain declared to be the effect of an earthquake. My opinion was soon confirmed by the appearance of columns of sand and dust along the coast. On coming closer in with the land, we saw that enormous masses had been detached from the hills and the islands of Trentanove and Cameni Nero. On reaching the town we saw the ravages caused by the visitation. Very few houses remained standing, the prison was damaged, and the Resident's house no longer habitable. Whole streets were choked up with ruins, and their inhabitants fled to other parts of the island which had suffered less. The local government is preparing a detailed report of these misfortunes, but it is already known that seven or eight lives have been lost.

BANKRUPT LAW. No less than twenty-six petitions in favor of the immediate passage of a Bankrupt Law, have been presented in the House of Representatives during the two weeks of the present session of Congress. They were signed by FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX petitioners. Five hundred are from one State, and a majority of the whole number from the State of New York.

ODDS AND ENDS. A city paper announces the marriage of James Odds to Miss Mary Ends. The Odds will doubtless increase.

If this is an equal match odds and ends—even—any increase will make them odd indeed.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday.

By Stephen Brown.

70 Shares Boston & Lowell Railroad, (div. off,) 5½ per cent adv.

10	"	Western Railroad, 83¾ per cent.
10	"	Eastern Railroad, (div. off,) 3¾ per cent
6	"	Boston & Providence Railroad, 93¼ per
10	"	Taunton Branch Railroad, (div. off,) 5 per ct. adv.
5	"	Locks and Canal, $851 a $853 per share
2	"	Boston Manuf. Company, (Waltham,) $ per share.
7	"	Union Bank, 1¼ per cent adv.
5	"	Hamilton Bank, 2¼ per cent adv.
50	"	South Bank, 81½ per share.
3	"	Shawmut Bank, 89¼ per share.
10	"	Manuf. Insurance Co., 26 a 28½ per ct.
25	"	National Ins. Co., $55½ for 50.
20	"	Suffolk Insurance Co. $26 for 25.
15½	"	Boston & Eastern Mill & Land Co. $ per sh.

$2000 Boston City 5 per cent Stock, payable in 19 99½ per cent.

$2000 Mass. State 5 per cent stock, payable in 19 98½ per ct.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sabbath morning, in the First Church, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. John Crocker to Miss Eliza S. Randall, both of Charlestown.

In Mount Pleasant, Ohio, 24th ult, Mr. Thomas Maloney to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Stone, Esq. formerly of Salem, Mass

In Beverly, Mrt Thomas Barrett, the venerable Sexton of the First Church for nearly half a century, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 81, to Mrs. Sarah Smith, 71.

In Brighton, Mr. Charles Spring to Miss Ann Smith, daughter of James Greenwood, Esq. of B.

In North Brookfield, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Osborn Whiting to Miss Nancy B. Hersey.

In Northbrough, Jan. 2, by Preston Keyes, Esq. Capt. Stephen Shattuck to Mrs. Dolly Longley, Boylston.

In Nantucket, by Hon. Isaac Coffin, Gilbert Coffin, Esq, aged 81, to Mrs. Phebe Jenkins, aged 68.

DEATHS.

Killed on board barque B. Mezick, at Philadelphia, by the parting of a hawser, Daniel Bailey, of Boston, carpenter.

Killed on board of the steamboat Chetokee, by the bursting of one of the boilers, Mr. George Osgood, formerly of this city.

In Charlestown, 3d inst. Mr. John Locke Hoyt, 27.

In Weymouth, Miss Sally Humphrey, 37.

In North Bridgewater, 28th ult. Mrs. Martha Thompson, widow of the late Thomas Thompson, 75.

In Springfield, 26th ult. John Ingersoll, Esq. Clerk of the Courts in Hampden county, 71.

In Thomaston, Me. 28th ult. Hon. Hezekiah Prince, 73.

In Waterford, Ct. 14th ult. Mrs. Sarah Ames, 102.

At sea, Dec. 11, on board brig Rideout, on the passage from Aux Cayes to Boston, Mr. Rufus McIntyre of Provincetown, 1st officer, 37.

In Brookfield, N. H. 27th ult. Jenny Kennison, 105. This is the lady reported in the late census as the oldest person in New Hampshire.

In Shrewsbury, Dec. 30, Catherine, wife of Capt. Joseph Whipple, late of Grafton, 90 yrs. 8 mos.

In Sutton, Dec. 28, Mrs. Judith Severy, 76.

In Northborough, Dec. 19, of canker rash, William Watson, son of Leonard Seaver, 10 mos.

In Templeton, Dec. 13, very suddenly, Mr. Silas Willis, 74.

In Brookfield, Dec. 5, Jesse Hobbs, 79.

In New Braintree, Dec. 25, Sylva Weston, formerly of Bethel, Vt. daughter of Hubbard Woodbury, Barre, 42.

In Denmark, Iowa Territory, Oct. 10, Mr. David Chamberlain, 27, Nov. 13, Mr. Calvin Chamberlain, 24, sons of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain of Westborough, Mass.

In Ashby, Dec. 28, of apoplexy, Capt. Philander Willard, 69.

In Dunstable, Dec. 21, Mr. Jonathan Woodward, a revolutionary pensioner, 101 yrs, 7 mos. He was a soldier in the revolutionary and French wars. He retained his faculties until his last moments in a remarkable degree.

In Dublin, N. H. Dec. 12, Capt. Phineas Gleason, a native of Sudbury, Mass., born 1757, 83.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending Jan. 2d, 28; Males, 9; Females, 19; Stillborn, 1. Causes: consumption, 4, dropsy on the brain, 1, fits, 1, old age, 4, burn, 1, erysipelas, 1, lung fever, 2, whooping cough, 2, intemperance, 2, croup, 1, inflammation of the brain, 1, typhous fever, 2, inflammation of the bowels, child-bed, 1, epilepsy, 1.

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscriptions.

Notice to Subscribers.

I am informed that my agent gave some Subscribers to understand that he was coming round to collect, and that the price would be but two dollars whenever he should call. My agent did very wrong in making such statements. It was without my knowledge or consent that such were made. I wish to inform all such that two dollars will be received for the last year's subscription if sent immediately to this office free of expense. My terms are $2 in advance. If payment is delayed beyond six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due) 2 50 will be charged. I don't wish to be understood that I am precise to a day or a week, or even a month, as regards the advance pay, but I do wish to be understood that if an account runs over the usual time, and I have to send a collector after it, I shall invariably charge 2 50. Subscribers will see by the article above that by handing their money to the Postmaster, he will send it here free of expense.

All payments will be expected in future at this office.
OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

It may be a convenience to some Framingham subscribers to pay to Mr. Buckminster, he residing there part of the time. Those who wish, can do so.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Jan. 9.

Coals. The market is without any material alteration on former prices. There have been no arrivals this week, and no English Coals remain in first hands. The last sale of Cannel was at $11 50, 90 days.

Coffee. The market continues to sustain a fair demand, both from the trade and for Southern shipment, and one or two parcels have been taken for export.—The sales of the week are 600 bags Cape St. Domingo, 9¼; 500 do good, 9¼, and a common lot at 9c per lb; 500 do Rio, common, 10½, and good, 11c; Laguira, 11c, and a few small parcels Java, 13½ a 14c for best Government, and 12½c for private, 6 mos.

Fish. There has been a good demand for small Fish for the Cuba and South-American markets.—Bank, $2 50 a 2 62; Shore, 2 37 a 2 42 per qtl.—Mackerel, few in market, and prices nominally the same as last reported.

Hides. Of the import per brig Arcturus, from Montevideo, 5900 have been sold to tanners at 17c, 6 mos; 1000 St. Louis, green salted, 7c per lb; New Orleans, 12½ a 13c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. The sales of the week have been confined to the retail demand, within the quoted prices. The amount inspected in this State in 1840 exceeds that of 1839 by 45,372 lbs, but the old crops on hand are much less, being few or none of 1839, and but very few of 1838. All the crop of 1840 will probably be wanted for home consumption. The crops in the Western States and in Europe were quite light in 1840, and the latter very inferior in quality.

Iron. Sales in lots of Russia old Sable at 97 50 a $100 per tons of other descriptions there is none of any consequence in market.

Molasses. The business of the week has been confined to a few hundred hhds Cuba at 19½c, and sweet, 21c, 6 mos; 1000 hhds Surinam and Cuba arrived to-day, of which 360 of the former is a new crop.

Provisions. Since the active operations in the beef market, noticed in our last, the article has been in more moderate request. Sales Mess at 10 50, on time, and in small lots at $11 per bbl, 4 mos. The business done in Pork has been chiefly for prime. A few hundred bbls taken for shipment to India at 12 50 per bbl; and to the trade, 12 50 a $13 per bbl.

Sugar. The stock at market is not large, and sales consequently small. Prices are, for good qualities, fully supported. The exports from Havana and Matanzas to this port, to 30th November were 40,893 boxes; same period in 1839, 20,186 do, excess in 1840, 20,707 boxes. The above includes the cargoes arrived here, destined for Russia market. The exports to New York, for the same period, were, 1840, 29,145 boxes; 1839, 37,380 do.; excess in 1839, 8235 boxes.

Tea. The market is firm, and sales moderate.—Hyson, 85 a 95c; Young Hyson, Canton, 65c; do Country, 80 a 90c; Souchong, 70c, and do Ningyong, 30c per lb.

The following statement exhibits the amount of exports from Canton to the United States for the last seven years:—

1840,	254,000 chests.
1839,	118,000 "
1838,	182,220 "
1837,	197,804 "
1836,	215,000 "
1835,	167,906 "
1834,	228,941 "

In the exports for 1840, are included all the Teas shipped for the United States previous to the blockade of Canton river. Of the shipments of 1839 and 1840, 900 chests were lost in the ship Mandarin, and about 2,000 chests destroyed by fire in New York. The average supply of the last two years, it will be seen by the above, falls short about 10 per cent. of the average quantity received the preceding five years. A much larger quantity than usual has been exported, in consequence of an advance having taken place earlier in Europe than in this country; but this demand has now ceased. The present stock of all kinds, including the cargoes of vessels expected to arrive, is computed at about 78,000 chests.

Wool. We have no material change to notice in the Wool market; a fair demand has prevailed for all descriptions, and quotations are fully supported. The stock in market is not large, but equal to the present demand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 9. Flour. There has been a steady demand for the article throughout the week, and the business done in Genesee has been principally at 5 31¼, cash, and for Southern, 5 37½ a 5 50, 4 mos. The arrivals yesterday amount to 10 a 12,000 bbls, of which about 6000 bbls are Genesee. A small portion only of these supplies are yet landed, but several parcels Genesee have been bargained for at 5 31¼; 300 bbls do do, a little stained, sold at 5 15½ per bbl; 200 do Ohio, 5 25, cash.

Grain. The market was nearly bare of Corn until the close of the week, when about 35,000 bushels came in, of which over 20,000 bushels have been sold, 55½ a 56c for white, and 58c for yellow flat. Oats are without much change.

New York, Jan. 6. Flour. The market generally inactive; sales of 2000 barrels common brands Genesee for export, 4 94; round hoop Ohio is scarce; the fancy brands of which command 5 12½ a 5 25 with sales.

Grain. The wheat here is all in store, and held at 1 06 a 1 07 without sales. 2500 bushels Northern Rye have been purchased from the boats for distilling at 5c cash, or equal to 59c delivered. 2000 bushels North river Barley sold a 54c; Northern Oats, 42c; Jersey, 35 a 35c; Long Island, 38 a 40c; the market bare of Southern Corn, and prices nominal.

Hay—Sales loose by the load were made at 69 a 81c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2. Flour. The Flour market continues without change, and the demand for export is moderate. Sales of Penn. Flour at 4 75, and choice brands $4 87½ for export, and on Broad St. at 4 69. Sales for city use at 4 75; choice brands at higher rates. Rye Flour—Sales at $2 75; subsequently at 2 37.

Grain. No supplies have arrived by water, and no sales have taken place in Wheat, Rye, or Oats. Sales Penn. Yellow Corn at 50c from store. Rye is wanted at 57c for distilling.

Baltimore, Jan. 2. Flour. The market for flour continues dull; the buyers unwilling to pay over 4 50; the sellers demanding 4 56¼ a 4 62½; a compromise was the consequence, and about 700 barrels were sold in lots at 4 53, and other parcels at 4 56¼ for good common brands; a lot 300 barrels sold at 4 50; some choice brands have been sold at 4 62½ a 4 75; the car and wagon price remains at 4 50; City Mills, 4 75 on short time; 900 barrels sold at 4 62½.

Grain. Moderate sales of very good Maryland Red-borne wheat have been made at 92 a 93c; nothing doing in Rye; several parcels of Corn have been disposed of at 52 a 53c for yellow from vessels, the latter price 2700 bushels sold on Thursday; 52 a 53c from stores, the latter the prevailing price; sales of white and yellow from stores at the Point, at 50 a 52c; a cargo Oats sold at 30c, 26 a 37c are the store rates.

Liverpool, Dec. 5. Fresh parcels of American and Canadian Flour are becoming scarce; prime marks of the former command 34s. American Flour in bond is held at 25s.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	3	a	4
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each,	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	50	a	62
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb.	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do.	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 75	a	3 00
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	7	a	9
" four meal,	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	28
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs,	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb.,	9	a	10
Pork, Fresh	6	a	8
" Salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	12½
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	8	a	10
Turkeys, pr lb	8	a	10
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	16½	a	17
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12½
Rio Grande	16½	a	17
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	13
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	..	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do..light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do,	..	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do,	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do,	..	a	10 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	..	a	10 00
Coke, per chaldron,	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, per cord,	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	—	a	5 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30	a	32
do country do	27	a	29
Baltimore city tannage	29	a	30
do dry hide	23	a	25
New York red, light	24	a	25
do do, middling	22	a	23
do do, overweight	..	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs',	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	21

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden,	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's,	..	a	..
white lump,	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality,	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	80	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	33	a	35
2d do do do	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 75

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Jan. 4. At market, 290 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 1600 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote first quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, 5 25 a 5 75; third quality, 4 25 a $5.

Sheep—"Dull." Lots at $1 50, 1 75, 1 92; Wethers, $3 25, 3 50 and $4.

Swine—One lot at about 4c. At retail, 5 and 6c.

New York, Jan. 4. At market, 800 head of Beef Cattle, including 50 left over last week, 100 from the South, 100 from the East, and the balance from this State—and 2100 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a fair demand for Beef, and 650 head were taken at $6 50 a 8 50, averaging 7 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were all sold at 1 50, $3, $5, and $6 each.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4. The offering consisted of 570 Beeves, 180 Cows and Calves, 360 Swine and 1500 Sheep.

Beef Cattle were in good demand, and 500 head were sold at 6 50 to $8 per 100 lbs for common to prime quality, which is an advance. Cows and Calves sold at $12 a $14 for dry cows, $17 a 21 for Springers, and $21 a 34 for Milch Cows. Swine—All met with ready sales at 5 50 a $6 per 100 lbs. Sheep were brisk, and the entire offering was taken at $1 25 a 3 25 each, as in quality.

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Four Hundred Pages, 8vo., *Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound*, Price only TWO DOLLARS.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work.

Numerous testimonials, like the following, can be produced.

From the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, *President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.*

Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible. I have looked it over with much pleasure. The work is handsomely executed, and not only contains many interesting facts, and correct representations of men and manners in the East, but is also offered at a price unusually low. My hope is that it may obtain extensive patronage.

☞ A Circular containing a few of the numerous notices and recommendations which the work has received, has been published, and will be furnished to all gratuitously, at the abovementioned place. In this sheet, the guiding principles, objects, and plan of the book are fully set forth, and are detailed at greater length than could be done within the limits of an ordinary advertisement.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers or agents.

Any information can be obtained by addressing letters (*post paid*) to the Publishers, 133½ Washington St., Boston. Published by
dec26—eop6t SAXTON & PEIRCE.

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston.
BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.
dec19—2mo

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.
dec12 tf

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, No. 9, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

$1 25 Per Day. $1 25
American House, Boston, Mass.

THIS extensive Hotel is in the very best condition for the accommodation of Travellers and others, and the subscriber, grateful for past favors, assures his friends and the public that he will use every exertion to make the American an agreeable home.

Being desirous to comply with the wishes of his friends and patrons, he has determined to reduce the price of board to transient visitors to $1 25 per day.
dec19—4t LEWIS RICE.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A SPLENDID assortment of **Skates** just opened from 12½c to $5 a pair, at No. 15, Dock Square, opposite Elm St. Boston.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
dec19—4w WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

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A NUMBER of M. WHITE PINE BOARDS, from three fourths to one and a half inches thick, suitable for **Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c.,** at Mr. S. N. Cutler's Saw Mill in Framingham, adjoining the railway, some of them very wide. Also, a quantity of **Partition Plank.** The whole or a part will be sold as may suit purchasers, for cash or credit. Enquire of Mr. Cutler, at the Mill, or of the Subscriber in Sherburne.
dec12—tf ISAAC WHITNEY.

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**
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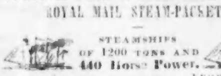
ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

British and North American
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS.



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Acadia,	E. C. Miller, R. N.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 4.
Caledonia,	Richard B. Cleland,	March 1.	Jan. 4.

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STEPHEN HALL & CO., No. 2 Market Square, opposite the North side of Faneuil Hall, Boston, offer for sale a large stock of **W. I. Goods, Groceries, Teas, Fruit, &c.**—Also, a very choice assortment of **Liquors and Wines,** all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

All kinds of **Country Produce** bought and sold.

☞ Orders per mail will receive immediate attention. STEPHEN HALL,
MARTIN L. HALL.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1840. tf

Jayne's Hair Tonic,
For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated
Philadelphia, May 10, 1848.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.—If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

Hair Tonic. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Jayne's Hair Tonic. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.
dec5—6mo

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Main Road from Boston to Taunton, *consisting of about sixty acres* of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Stoves! Stoves!

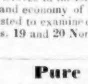
D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 24

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may 9

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00
" dress "	12,00
Short business or riding coat	9,00
Super Cassimere pants	4,50
Black Satin Vests—good article	2,00
Valencia, do.	1,50
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12
25 dozen linen bosoms	37
Stout working vests	1,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87
Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
Drilling overhauls	62
Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Stout blue drilling frocks	75
50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Stout heavy drawers	1,00
A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
or 50 cents each	
A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
A lot of heavy Gloves	
Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00

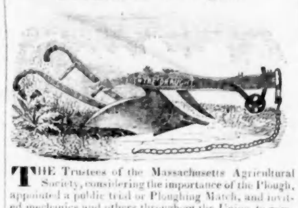
P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.
Oct. 10th. 3m.

Premium Ploughs.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of one hundred dollars was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Ploughs! Ploughs!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been put in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs,* A Diploma.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs,* A Diploma.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough,* 20 Dollars.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs,*"
A Medal and Diploma.

8th. The last and probably the most important and *thorough trial* to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over,* and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.* They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the Gold Medal.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1¼ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct17— y

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.
may9

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE. OF 36 YEARS STANDING OFFICE 35 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON

Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE

CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS MERINO & M. D. LAINE DRESSES COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.

oct10 eptf

The Attention of Farmers,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seed wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

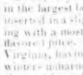
400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application. HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

New Strawberry.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*
aug 22 y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His Grist Mill is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The Flour Mill has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

POETRY.

Love's Good Night.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Hush nature! let no jarring sound
The drowsy air encumber,
While she, the fairest of thy works,
Is sinking into slumber.
Be silent, earth! ye winds, be still!
Let nought from sleep alarm her,
Nor midnight storm, nor sudden fire,
Nor prowling robber harm her!

Good Night! and be thy pleasant rest
Unbroken till the morrow!
May all thy visions, like thyself,
Be sweet, and void of sorrow:
Good night! and o'er thy silent couch,
While darkness spreads her cover,
May guardian angels watch and pray,
And bless thee as they hover!

Not Married Yet.

Not married yet! ah, let me think—
How horrid is the thought,
That eighteen summers have escaped,
And still I am not caught,
And still—and still—'tis like to be,
If thoughts don't alter soon—
No matter—I'll live on in hope,
At least another moon!

No offer yet!—ah, what a thought,
For a maiden just eighteen,
With face and form as faultless too,
As any ever seen.
Ah, wherefore do they keep thee back,
Ah, why this long delay?
No man need ask THIS maid but once
To name the wedding day.

Female Piety.

The gem of all others which enriches the cornet of a lady's character is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of her countenance—the grace of her mein, or the strength of her intellect, yet her lovliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to the things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many princes and conquerers, may bow with admiration at the shrine of her love, the sons of science may emblain her memory in the page of history—yet her piety must be her ornament, her pearl.—Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voice attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased, friendships will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow shall loose their sting, and the character will possess price far "above rubies." life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented, "faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy, and a crown of glory that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the Paradise of God.

Follow this star, it will light you through every labyrinth of life—gild the gloom that will gather round you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death into the heaven of promised and settled rest.

Apprentices.

In the following, from which we extract from one of our exchanges, there is some good advice. Apprentices, read it. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study, during the leisure hours. First be industrious in your business. Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respected by your employer and the community. Make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own. Second, attend to your studies.—Few apprentices can complain of a harder master than had Franklin—yet Franklin laid the foundation for greatness while an apprentice. Success depends not upon the amount of leisure you have, but upon the manner it is improved.

WESTERN WOMEN.—One of our exchange papers gives the following account of the doings of one of our fair country women of the west. She lately left a neighbor's a few miles distant from her residence, about 9 o'clock in the night—travelled home—made that night a pot of soap, cut the whole of the leg of a stocking for herself, set out in the after part of the same night and travelled on horseback five miles to a neighbor's house, where she left her beast, returned home on foot, capturing on her way, one possum, and treeing three coons, which, she afterwards said, she would have shot if she had had a gun—making, in the course of the night, by her skill and pluck in traffic, four dollars by trading.

TOMBS OF INDIAN KINGS.—In Lambayaque, Peru, are "to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian Kings, who must have died in time of the Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the models of the city, built of sun-dried brick, and are of gigantic dimensions.—Some of them are said to be more than 3000 feet in circumference, and nearly 300 in height, and must have required time and a deal of labor in their erection. One of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it, amounting to over $2,000,000! A company of merchants have been organized, and are now opening several others in search of more hidden treasure.

Happiness not the result of External Circumstances.

Never was a saying more true in theory, and yet so generally despised in practice as that of Pope. "The proper study of mankind is man." If men would reflect upon their own nature, if they would study themselves with one half the assiduity they do abstract theories, or the bearing of the every day conduct of the thousands by whom they are surrounded with one half the avidity that they pore over the musty records of antiquity—they would find what all profess to seek—*Happiness*. They would then see and acknowledge the folly of seeking it in the pursuits of ambition—which, however much may enable its votaries in the eyes of posterity, cannot add to their individual felicity.—Or if seeking it in the acquirements of wealth, which if they should obtain, could not purchase them a reprieve from the grave or consolation in death. Or in any employment in which the discipline and elevation of the soul bears no part.

Aassan, son of Mohammed Aga, Sultan of India, had reached his twentieth year, having a mind endowed by nature with her choicest gifts, and stored with all the knowledge that could be drawn from the works of the most celebrated sages of antiquity—and gave promise of being an ornament to that throne which his father had held with glory through many.

One day when walking in the groves which skirted one of his father's palaces, he sat down beneath the umbrageous foliage of a banyan tree, which grew upon an eminence commanding a wide prospect over the surrounding country. The young prince sat for some time with his eyes fixed on the scene before him, in profound meditation. An aged hermit who was passing near, struck with the thoughtful appearance of the youth, approached and demanded the cause of his reverie. "In 10 king," said he, "upon the country before me, I was led to reflect upon the various circumstances of its inhabitants. In one direction we see the palaces of princes and nobles, and the abodes of the wealthy. In another the hovels of laborers and beggars. Here is seen the noble upon his prancing steed, clad in the fabrics of Persia, and decked in the jewels of Golconda—all the regions of the earth contribute to pamper his appetites, and all whom he meets bow in reverence; yet he is the most profligate wretch in my father's realms. And there is seen the laborer, clothed in rags, suffering alike from the noontide heat, and the chills of the evening, laboring from dawn of day to set of sun—he returns to his home but to realize his wretchedness, and leaves it but to renew his toil. Why does the ruler of all things make such distinctions among men of the same nation. On one class he confers boundless wealth and power—on the other, poverty and submission to the most arbitrary command. One passes his life from the first budding of childhood in honor and luxury, and his death bed is surrounded by those whose sole employment is to make his exit easy—another drags out a miserable existence in toil and privation, and is fortunate if he finds even a truss of straw on which he may breathe out his wearied spirit at last. These things lead me to doubt whether a being of infinite goodness governs the world, as philosophers would have me believe—or if so, that men are the objects of his care."

"Your view of the situation and enjoyments of mankind," said the sage, "arises from your having sought knowledge from books alone, and can be corrected only by looking at men as they really are. Begin now with me, the pursuits of practical wisdom. Let us inquire of some of those whose residences are before us, and see if their confessions will verify the justice of your remarks."

They arose, descended the hill and entered upon the public thoroughfare. The first whom they met was a slave bending under the weight of a burden with which he was toiling along the dusty roads.—They approached and addressed him. At their request, he recounted the story of his wrongs and captivity. "But how is it," said Hassan, "that you can comply life under such a pressure of calamities—torn from your country and all that is dear to the heart of man?" "Life," said the slave, "is, in the opinion of our nation, but an absence from our real homes, at death we shall all return to them—if in this life we live in obedience to the Governor of the universe, and remain in a state of blissful security. Therefore why should we be sad—life is only a *troubled dream* which, when we awake from, will make our change the more agreeable by the contrast."

They were at this time near the princely mansion of the hero of many a hard fought field.—but whom increasing infirmities were hastening to a premature grave. The prince and his companion were invited to enter. Fountains bubbled in the centre of the spacious court, the cooling breezes rustled among the aromatic trees—the birds of paradise rested among the trees—the branches—the cool colonades invited to repose, and all was calm and peaceful as if pain and sorrow had never entered there. In a balcony overlooking the fairy scene reclined the master of so much significence in silent sadness. They approached and seated themselves beside him. Hassan ventured to inquire the reason of his melancholly, when surrounded with all that could contribute to his enjoyment.

"You know little of the world in which you live, said the chieftain, if you suppose that happiness is the result of external circumstances. He whose mind is not at peace with God and with itself can never be happy. In the morning of my days, I thought as you do now—that wealth and fame constituted the scene of human felicity—for these I have toiled and poured out my own blood and that of my fellow men, and have attained them—and now, when I am fast hastening to the close of my career, I have found that the means I have taken to ensure my happiness to be the consummation of my misery. Soon I am to enter upon the scenes of that world to which we all must go—but there is not a single ray to cheer me onward—thither are departed the victims of my ambition, who will bear witness against me—and all this grandeur which I am permitted to behold for a few brief days, served only for a memorial of my crimes."

The prince and the sage departed—and though the former lived many years, he was never after known to complain of the dealings of Providence. D. P. S.

Mohammed Ali, the Egyptian Ruler.

Many of our readers may not recollect the causes of the misunderstanding between the Turkish government and one of its Pachas, the ruler of Egypt—the course which Ali has pursued for the last thirty years, should not be forgotten by those who take an interest in the present conflict between the allied European powers and that ambitious warrior. We copy the following from the Atlas.

This remarkable man, who, instead of being the regenerator of Egypt, has become its scourge, is now seventy-two years of age. He was placed originally at the head of a small detachment by the Ottoman Porte to march against Napoleon, was present at the battle of Aboukir, and for his bravery on that Bloody day was promoted. Availing himself of a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, he gradually made his way into the office of Governor of Egypt, which post the Porte conferred upon him in 1805. The Mameluke soldiery—a body of men instituted by the Sultan to watch the movements of the Pacha, and prevent him from throwing off the dominion of the Porte—were the objects of his unceasing hostility, and he watched eagerly for the first opportunity to rid himself of them.

In 1811, he was sufficiently strong to put his grand project of exterminating the Mamelukes into execution. The ceremony of the investiture of his son with the caftan, on his taking command of the expedition proceeding to Arabia against the Wahabees, offered a favorable occasion. A royal banquet was prepared in the citadel, the guests were invited, and they were all, with the exception of one man, slaughtered in cold blood, in the sight and at the bidding of Mohammed Ali, whose memorable words on that occasion, "Vras, vras!" ("Kill, kill!") are not likely to be forgotten. This, in Egypt, was a reform—a getting rid of old enemies; and in the language of the sycophants who at this moment crawl about the court of the Pacha, "The Viceroy used the right of legitimate defence."

He now became ambitious of military renown. In 1824, he sent a large armament, consisting of 16,000 infantry and 700 cavalry, against the Greeks. The battle of Navarino lost him his fleet, and about one half of his troops perished in this expedition.

In 1831, he invaded Syria with 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and from 70 to 80 pieces of cannon, avowedly to recover 6,000 fellahs, or subjects of his, who had fled from the terror of his government in Egypt, to Abdallah Pacha, the governor of St. Jean d'Acre, to whom he wrote, saying that "he would come to Acre to demand his 6,000 fellahs, and to take them away, *and one man more!*" and he kept his word, for he carried away his fellahs and "the one man more," after a siege of six months.

No sooner had Acre fallen into the hands of Mohammed Ali, than he was declared a rebel by the Porte. In July, 1832, the battle of Koniah ensued between the Turks and Egyptians. Victory was again on the side of the Pacha, and it opened the way for Ibrahim Pacha to Constantinople. Ibrahim, when his outposts were at Kutayeh, was within five days' march of Constantinople, but the remonstrances of the French Consul with Mohammed Ali, there is good reason to believe, prevented the accomplishment then of the Pacha's grand scheme; and Ibrahim's march on the Turkish capital was consequently deferred, but the intention, those about Mohammed Ali acknowledge, never was given up.

On the 14th of May a partial arrangement was concluded, recognising the Pacha in the government of Syria and Adana.

In the meantime the Sultan recovered sufficiently from the blow inflicted on his power at Koniah to be able to send another army into Syria, under the Seraskier Hafiz Pacha, in 1833; and the battle of Nezib ensued, which seemed to have given the death-blow to the military character of the Turks, and left Mohammed Ali in the possession of the whole of Syria.

In August, 1840, a Turkish vessel of war arrived at Alexandria, with a Turkish envoy and an English and Austrian agent, charged with the proposals of the Four Powers to Mohammed Ali.

These propositions it is unnecessary to detail: suffice it to say, Mohammed Ali was called on to evacuate Syria, and to restore the Turkish fleet. The possession of St. Jean d'Acre for life, and the hereditary government of Egypt, were offered to Mohammed Ali in return. The Pacha had no sooner been informed of the expected arrival of the envoys, than he immediately set out for Mansourah on the Nile, to be out of reach of these persons on their arrival.

By this manœuvre he expected to gain time; and the policy avowed by the friends of the Pacha to be pursued by him in all future proceedings, was to procrastinate all negotiations with the allied powers, and by gaining time, to take advantage of all the circumstances that might transpire and tend to embroil their governments, and thus eventually, by their mutual jealousies, to break up the coalition that was hostile to his interests. While the envoys of the allies were waiting the result of the Pacha's determination, the Count Walewski, a natural son of Napoleon, and late editor of the *Messager*, Paris journal, who had been sent out as an envoy to Mohammed Ali from the French Government, was not idle in spurring up the poor old Pacha to reject the proposals; and they were accordingly virtually rejected, though in the usual style of Mohammed Ali's Turkish wisdom in English duplicity—he nominally declared that he accepted the terms proposed to him; he simply retained Syria till he had time to obtain the Sultan's consent to his humble solicitation to be permitted to retain the government of that country; and with respect to the fleet, it was merely held in safety for his master for the time being.

But this language did not pass current, either with the envoys or the consuls, and the Pacha was compelled to explain himself in somewhat plainer terms, and after a devotional declaration that "he was in the hands of God, and his trust was in him," he signified to one of the consuls that "he had won Syria with the sword, and he would keep it with the sword."

In his attempt to retain Syria he has probably lost everything.

[From the Mobile Journal.]

Ancient opinions on Banking.

The following passage from the report of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, is of some particular interest at this time, as describing the view entertained at that time, of the distinction between Bank notes and "Bills of credit," within the prohibitions of the Constitution. The Report, of which it is a part, is that which contained the plan for the first Bank of the United States, submitted to the first Congress. The distinction is of more force, coming from one who was a leading member of the Convention which formed the Constitution, addressed to a body of men, of whom a great many were also members of the same body, and particularly because Gen. Hamilton was the head of the party most desirous to abridge State power. His definition of "Bills of credit," expressly excluding Bank bills issued by the authority of the States, a definition which seems to have been universally acquiesced in by men of every shade of opinion, in Congress, at that time, when parties ran so high, and every constitutional question was keenly and elaborately discussed, has the force of a temporary construction, which it will be difficult to resist.

"The emitting of paper money by the authority of Government is wisely prohibited to the individual States by the national constitution, and the spirit of that prohibition ought not to be disregarded by the Government of the United States.—Though paper emissions, under a general authority, might have some advantages not applicable, and be free from some disadvantages which are applicable to the like emissions by the States, separately, yet they are of a nature so liable to abuse—and, it may even be affirmed, so certain of being abused—that the wisdom of the Government will be shown, in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an expedient. In times of tranquility, it might have no ill consequence; it might even perhaps be managed in a way to be productive of good; but, in great and trying emergencies there is almost a moral certainty of its becoming mischievous. The stamping of paper is an operation so much easier than the laying of taxes, that a government in the practice of paper emission, would rarely fail, in any such emergency, to indulge itself too far in the employment of that resource, to avoid as much as possible one less suspicious to present popularity. If it should not even be carried so far as to be rendered an absolute bubble, it would at least be likely to be extended to a degree which would occasion an inflated and artificial state of things, incompatible with the regular and prosperous course of the political economy.

"Among other material differences between a paper currency, issued by the mere authority of government, and one issued by a bank, payable in coin, is this: that, in the first case, there is no standard to which an appeal can be made, as to the quantity which will only satisfy, or which will surcharge the circulation; in the last, that standard results from the demand.—If more should be issued than is necessary, it will return upon the bank. Its emissions, as elsewhere intimated, must always be in a compound ratio to the fund and the demand; whence it is evident that there is a limitation in the nature of the thing; while the discretion of the government is the only measure of the extent of the emissions, by its own authority."

The result of the argument is, that the establishment of a National Bank, by the Federal Government, is antagonist to an issue of the paper money which the Constitution meant to describe as "Bills of credit, which includes the principle that Bank notes payable on demand, may be authorized by States, without coming under the constitutional prohibition.

We have looked with some care through the debates in Congress on the establishment of that Bank, and find a universal acquiescence in this construction, and frequent references to the power of the States to make Banks and authorise the issue of Bank notes, as an undisputed right important to be considered in its effects upon the operations of the proposed National Bank.

In the subsequent opinion which Gen. Hamilton gave in his cabinet capacity to Washington, he expressly says, "Each State may still erect as many Banks as it pleases." Mr. Jefferson, in his opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the Bank, given on the same occasion, as Secretary of State, urged among other objections, that a National Bank was unnecessary, because the State Banks were sufficient for all the uses of Government.

In Mr. Madison's great speech against the Bank, he urged as an argument that the power would interfere with the "right of the States to prohibit as well as to establish Banks and the circulation of Bank notes,"—and that the establishment of a Branch would interfere injuriously with a State Bank established in the same place.

Mr. Ames, on the other side, argued in favor of the National Bank, not from any exclusive power, but from the insufficiency of the State Banks. He maintained the inconsistency of giving Congress a complete legislative control over the finances, and yet making them dependent on "the courtesy of the States" for the use of their Banks.

Mr. Sedgwick, also a friend of the Bank, objected to the insufficiency of State Banks, for national purposes, and inquired earnestly if men really wished "to have the government repose itself on institutions with which they have no intimate connexion, and over which they have no control." The same view was enforced by the next speaker, Mr. Lawrence of New York, also an advocate of the Bank power.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, resisted the bill on every ground of constitutionality and expediency; particularly its interference with State Banks. He said, "This bill will interfere essentially with the rights of the States; for *it is not denied* that they possess the power of instituting Banks."

Mr. Boudinot, of New Jersey, followed in favor of the bank,—repeating the argument of inconvenience in depending upon State Banks.

Mr. Stone of Maryland, in opposing the bank, affirmed "there is no necessity, there is no occasion for this bank. The States will institute banks that will answer every purpose."

Mr. Giles of Virginia, on the same side, contended that the chartering of the national bank was an interference with the full power of the States to charter banks; which interference might be prevented by State legislation. He said, "The States may not only incorporate banks, but may of right prohibit the circulation of Bank paper within their limits. The act, therefore, if it be intended to have an effectual operation, will certainly infringe this right, or exist at the mercy of the State governments."

Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, denied that the national bank would be a monopoly, for, said he, "it does not restrain State or private banks, or even individuals from negotiations of a similar nature with those permitted to stockholders; nor does it restrain the States from forming similar institutions."

These were all the speakers whose remarks are reported, except Mr. Smith of South Carolina, and Mr. Vining of Delaware—each of whom assented to the power of the States to make banks, but insisted on the inadequacy of those corporations to perform the national service required.

Not one of the speakers on either side intimated a doubt of the entire constitutional capacity of the States to create banking corporations to any extent they pleased. Their capacity was, on the contrary, alluded to, evidently as admitted, and made the basis of various deductions for and against the expediency of the national institution.

We have been at some pains in examining these speeches, because of the opinion frequently expressed of late, that it was the original purpose of the Federal Constitution to prohibit all banks except a national bank,—and that paper issued by State banks, such as ours, is within the constitutional meaning of "bills of credit" which are prohibited—a definition which would probably carry with it the prohibition of all paper issued by authority of the States, or under powers granted by the States. There is a good deal of value in it as indicating the contemporaneous construction of the constitution by those who framed it.

Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30. In the Senate, there were several memorials presented from the State of New York, urging upon Congress the speedy enactment of a uniform Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Banking throughout the United States.

Mr. C. made some remarks, and stated as it was a subject in which the greatest interest was manifested, he would move that it be made the special order for Thursday, 7th January.

Mr. Tallmadge made a call by resolution on the Treasury Department for a list of all drafts drawn between the 28th of Feb. 1839, and July last, and since that time, which have been protested for non payment, and since presented for payment and remaining unpaid, showing the names of payers, payees, &c. &c.

All the Bills directed to be engrossed on Monday last, were read a third time and passed—save those to establish a board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States.

The question of the passage of this bill created a long debate which ended in its being laid on the table for the present.

In the House, the unfinished business of yesterday was brought forward, and Mr. Sheppard of North Carolina resumed and finished his speech, in opposition to the reconsideration of the vote the day previous. Mr S. spoke at some length, and was followed by Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, who spoke in opposition to the pension law of 1837.

Mr. Anderson of Maine, also addressed the House at some length, and was followed by Mr. Reed of Massachusetts who made a gallant defence of the Navy and seamen—and the service which they had done the country and the obligations due from the country to them.

Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, followed in the discussion, in favor of reconsideration, and against the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in disposing of the Naval Pension Fund.

The previous question was moved, but no vote was taken, or second made before the adjournment.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31. In the Senate a resolution, offered by Mr. Tallmadge, in regard to the Treasury Notes, was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives of the Globe, presented a petition, stating that the Clerk of the House had given printing to Mr. Langtree of the Democratic Review, which belonged to the printers of the House, and a select committee was ordered thereon.

The Navy Pension Fund Bill was finally passed, the previous question having been moved thereon.

Mr. Fillmore of New York asked for the printing of 5000 copies of a letter and other documents from the State Departments, in reference to the arrest of McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the steamer Caroline. It embraces a correspondence between the American Minister at London, the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State. After the 5000 copies had been ordered to be printed, a motion to reconsider was submitted by Mr. Alford of Georgia.

Mr. A. was anxious to have the documents read. The documents were first a brief message from the President transmitting the correspondence between the functionaries of the two governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States Government respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of McLeod, now in prison in N. York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in this country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great Britain, and his imprisonment in New York. He demanded the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that—THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE WAS AN ACT COMMITTED BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British authorities, therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known he thought, or certainly, was more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and the subject matter of complaint was one for the two governments to settle. In conclusion, again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is, the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President, he proceeds to answer the complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appeals to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson, committed upon American soil, and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of the band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgement, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States, therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House.

Mr. Alford of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, was the first to break silence. For one he was ready to approve of the letter of the Secretary of the State, and I do cheerfully approve it, said Mr. Alford—and the more readily since it is the first official act which I can remember which has been submitted by this Administration. My party biases are not so strong but I can appreciate the good done by an opponent.

But I am glad, said Mr. Holmes, for another reason. We have heard from a gentleman of influence and standing who represents the South something of the policy of the new Administration. I am sorry that the gentleman speaks in a tone so warlike, of prospects so belligerent. I am for peace. If there was a war, we at the South would be ruined by it. I am therefore opposed to, and fear that it will be the policy of the Administration—for I presume the member from Georgia speaks from authority.

Mr. Alford replied. "A single word in explanation to the honorable and distinguished gentleman from South Carolina. When upon the floor before, I spoke, not advisedly, or with any knowledge of what would be the policy of Gen. Harrison; I spoke for myself only. The sentiments that I gave vent to were my own honest convictions. I do not agree with the member who preceded me. When the war does come, she will be found in the field doing battle for the country. I would speak for South Carolina in reply to her representative, for I was one of the first born children of her nullification, and know enough of South Carolina to know that she will stand by the flag of the country."

Mr. Alford, in a tone of high feeling, proceeded to comment upon the conduct of Great Britain in all her recent territorial relations with this government. As an American, he felt humbled. The course of Mr. Van Buren had tended to degrade the nation, and to bring the flag of America to the feet of the Lion of England. The President was humbled by the Queen, and brought low. He hailed the high-toned letter of the Secretary as re-establishing a proper feeling of independence in the United States. He wished to see this feeling revered, for he regarded the conduct of Great Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina replied, and with some feeling. I am delighted with this debate, said Mr. H., not because the doctrines of States Rights have been alluded to during the discussion—(that subject had been spoken of by Messrs. Stanley, Pickens and Alford before the motion to reconsider,) for any man now attempts States Rights doctrine as he pleases. Let the Constitution, the doctrine was construed as gentlemen chose to understand it, and every man understood it for himself.

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts followed in the discussion, and commented freely and feelingly upon the correspondence upon the Speaker's table. He reminded the House of the important avowal now for the first time officially announced, that our property had been plundered by Great Britain, on the authority of the officers of the government. He spoke also of the conduct of the authorities of Great Britain in Upper Canada, both judicial and military, in matters of importance to us as Americans. The British authorities were to be dealt with upon their own principles. McLeod is now imprisoned, and could be condemned and punished forthwith.

Mr. Cushing spoke in reply to Mr. Holmes of South Carolina also, and in approval of the patriotic sentiments which had fallen from the lips of the member from Georgia. He was delighted to hear them, and believed upon reflection they would find approval even in the heart of the member from South Carolina. It was singular enough, Mr. Cushing thought, that while the members of this Congress had from their seats here and from the hustings, proclaimed that the great Whig party were alien of the British, there were now accusing that very party of being anxious to turn into a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio rose to offer some remarks, but being of a party nature, he was called to order.

The whole subject was brought to a close by the withdrawal of the motion to reconsider.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday. [Abridgement from the Baltimore American.